

A new genus of the tribe Pambolini from Australia (Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Rogadinae)

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ABSTRACT. — A new genus of the Braconidae, Rogadinae and its type-species, *Chremylomorpha mirabilis* gen. et sp. nov., from Australia are described and figured.

The new genus *Chremylomorpha* belongs to the tribus Pambolini of the subfamily Rogadinae and is closely related to the genus *Chremylus* Haliday. However, this new genus differs from all known genera of the Pambolini and related tribes by the very peculiar reduction of the first abscissa of the medial vein (fig. 4). Additionally the second radiomedial vein of the fore wing is absent (fig. 4), the antennal sockets are situated low on the head (figs 2, 3), the first tergite has raised carinae basally (fig. 6), the brachial cell of the fore wing is strongly narrowed basally (fig. 4), the nervellus and the radial vein of the hind wing are absent (fig. 5), and the propodeum is aberrantly areolate (fig. 7). The whole complex of characters mentioned above, indicates that the new genus has an isolated position within the tribus Pambolini, therefore it may be possible that the genus belongs to a new tribus.

Chremylomorpha gen. nov.

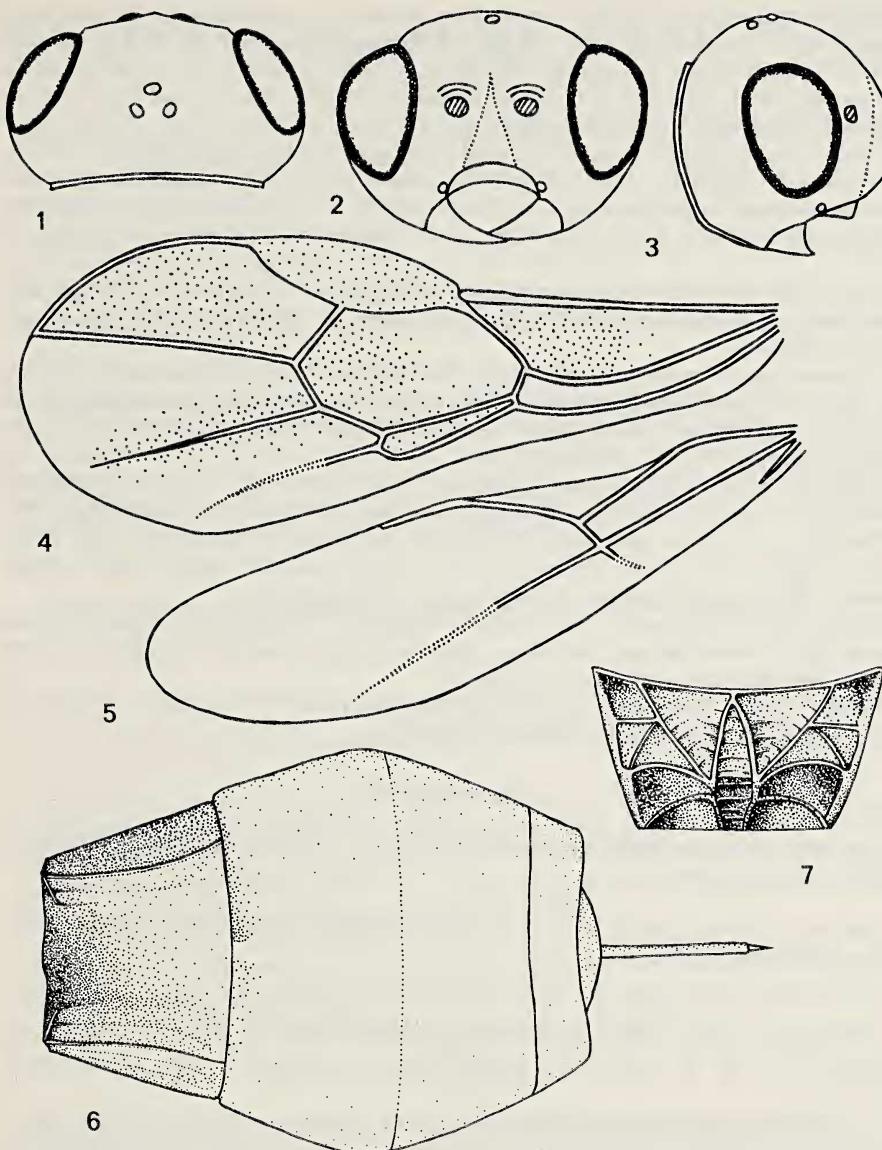
Type-species: *Chremylomorpha mirabilis* sp. nov.

Diagnosis. — Head: transverse (fig. 1); ocelli in equilateral triangle; face narrow (fig. 2), with antennal sockets small and situated near middle level of eyes (figs 2, 3); occipital carina completely developed and connected to hypostomal carina near base of mandibles. Antennae filiform, short, and 11-segmented. Thorax: notaui hardly impressed; antescutellar depression crenulate and shallow; prepectal carina distinct; sternauli (precoxal sulcus) deep. Propodeum (fig. 7) with two weak tubercles and with two depressions which fits the protuberances of the 1st tergite. Fore wing (fig. 4): radial vein emitted from a little before middle of pterostigma; 2nd radiomedial vein absent; 1st radiomedial and discoidal cells confluent because of absence of 1st abscissa of medial vein; brachial cell closed; parallel vein nearly interstitial; nervellus strongly postfurcal and very short; brachial cell strongly narrowed basally. Hind wing (fig. 5): recurrent vein slightly sclerotized; nervellus absent. Legs: all femora thick. Abdomen (fig. 6): 1st tergite with two high lateral protuberances basally and deeply depressed between them; apical width of 1st tergite 1.5 times its medial length; 2nd and 3rd tergites slightly sclerotized, covering most of apical tergites; length of ovipositor sheaths nearly equal to length of 1st tergite.

Chremylomorpha mirabilis Belokobylskij sp. nov.

Female. Length of body 1.7 mm. Head: width 1.7× its length (fig. 1); temple roundly narrowed behind eyes and their length ½× transverse diameter of eye (fig. 1); ocelli small (fig. 1), POL twice as long as diameter of posterior ocellus and half as long as OOL; occiput very slightly impressed; frons with shallow longitudinal furrow from anterior ocellus; eyes small, oval, 1.5× as high as broad (fig. 3); length of malar space 1.5× basal width of mandible, and 0.4× as long as longitudinal diameter of eye; face 3× as wide as height of face and clypeus combined (fig. 2), with distinct carina between antennal sockets; clypeus narrow and slightly separated from face (fig. 2); tentorial pits rather small; hypoclypeal depression about 1.5× as broad as high medially, and somewhat wider than space from edge depression to eye.

Antennae: 1st segment gradually dilated to apex, its length 2.3× apical breadth and 2.3×



Figs 1-7. *Chremylomorpha mirabilis* gen. et. sp. nov., holotype, ♀. 1, head, dorsal view; 2, id., frontal view; 3, id., lateral view; 4, fore wing; 5, hind wing; 6, abdomen, dorsal view; 7, propodeum, dorsal view.

length of 2nd segment; 3rd segment 2.5× as long as apical breadth and 1.2× length of 4th segment; segments beyond 3rd segment distinctly widened; penultimate segment 1.4× as long as medial width.

Thorax: weakly depressed, its length almost twice its height; mesonotum distinctly elevated above pronotum, with short medio-longitudinal furrow; antescutellar depression crenulate;

length of scutellum $2.7 \times$ length of antescutellar depression; scutellum wide, flat, somewhat narrowed to apex, and with weak carinae laterally; mesopleura distinctly convex; sternauli (precoxal sulcus) straight and crenulate; prealar area convex, separated by deep and crenulate groove; metapleura with deep transverse depression near pleural suture. Apical third of propodeum abruptly differentiated from anterior part.

Wings. Fore wing (fig. 4): its length $0.8 \times$ length of body; 1st radial abscissa equal to width of pterostigma, its length $0.3 \times$ length of 2nd radial abscissa and equal to recurrent vein; nervulus strongly postfurcal, departing from basal vein at distance of $3 \times$ its own length; mediocubital and anal veins distinctly curved. Hind wing (fig. 5): anal and basal veins short; radial vein absent.

Legs: length of hind femur $3 \times$ its maximum width; length of hind tarsus $0.8 \times$ length of hind tibia; length of 2nd tarsal segment $0.4 \times$ length of basitarsus, and $0.8 \times$ length of 5th segment (with pretarsus).

Abdomen (fig. 6): oviform, a little shorter than head and thorax combined; apical width of 1st tergite $1.6 \times$ basal width; width of a protuberance $0.6 \times$ width of depression between these structures; protuberances with carinae on inner edges (fig. 6); medial length of 2nd and 3rd tergites combined $0.8 \times$ their maximum width.

Sculpture. Head completely densely granulate; face less granulate near eyes. Mesonotum densely and mesopleura superficially granulate, with rugae above and near pleural suture. Propodeum (fig. 7) with elongate triangular medial areola; medial carina very short, and lateral areas triangular. First tergite densely granulate, with distinct and almost parallel carinae laterally. Other tergites slightly shagreened. Femur weakly granulate.

Colour: dark reddish-brown. Thorax dorsally, apical part of abdomen and ovipositor sheaths almost black. Pterostigma and veins dark brown. Fore wings infuscated, with spots near basal and 1st radiomedial veins and in radial cell (fig. 4).

Holotype in the Australian National Insect Collection (CSIRO), Canberra: ♀, "Australia, Royalla NSW, 29.III.1961, D. H. Colless". No paratypes.

Acknowledgement

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ENDRÖDI, S., 1985. THE DYNASTINAE OF THE WORLD. — Series entomologica 28. Dordrecht, &c., Dr. W. Junk. 800 pp, 2161 + 58 text-fig., 46 platen. — ISBN 90-6193-138-X. Prijs: f 425,—.

De olangs gestorven auteur van dit boek heeft in de loop van vele jaren in diverse Duitstalige artikelen in allerlei vakperiodieken de neushoornkevers van de gehele wereld behandeld. Maar weinigen waren in de gelukkige omstandigheid van alle deelrevisies separaten te bezitten, en het is daarom alleen al een goed idee geweest de informatie in de vorm van geïllustreerde determinatietabellen samen te vatten in één boek, en nog wel in uitstekend Engels. Veel professionele en vrijjetijds-entomologen over de gehele wereld kunnen nu de meeste soorten van deze attractieve kevergroep op naam brengen. Het boek is rijk geïllustreerd met schematische tekeningen en habitusfoto's.

De biologie komt alleen in de inleidende hoofdstukken kort aan de orde — het boek is echt alleen een determineerwerk. Natuurlijk zit er wel een aantal fouten en oppervlakkigheden in de tekst, maar die zijn gezien de immensiteit van de gegeven informatie beneden een acceptabel minimum gebleven. De prijs van het werk is hoog, maar de vaklieden en de ware liefhebbers zullen hem willen betalen. — J. Krikken.